

# EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

SECURITY AND FREEDOM  
THROUGH ENCRYPTION (SAFE)  
ACT

**HON. BOB GOODLATTE**

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Mr. GOODLATTE. Mr. Speaker, I am pleased, along with 204 of my colleagues, to introduce the Security And Freedom through Encryption (SAFE) Act of 1999.

This much-needed, bipartisan legislation accomplishes several important goals. First, it aids law enforcement by preventing piracy and white-collar crime on the Internet. If an ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, then an ounce of encryption is worth a pound of subpoenas. With the speed of transactions and communications on the Internet, law enforcement cannot possibly deal with pirates and criminal hackers by waiting to react until after the fact.

Only by allowing the use of strong encryption, not only domestically but internationally as well, can we hope to make the Internet a safe and secure environment. As the National Research Council's Committee on National Cryptography Policy concluded, "If cryptography can protect the trade secrets and proprietary information of businesses and thereby reduce economic espionage (which it can), it also supports in a most important manner the job of law enforcement. If cryptography can help protect nationally critical information systems and networks against unauthorized penetration (which it can), it also supports the national security of the United States."

Second, if electronic commerce is to reach its true potential, consumers and companies alike must have the confidence that their communications and transactions will be secure. The SAFE Act, by allowing all Americans to use the highest technology and strongest security available, will provide them with that confidence.

Third, with the availability of strong encryption overseas and on the Internet, our current export controls only serve to tie the hands of American business. According to a number of industry studies, failure to remove our export controls will cost our economy hundreds of thousands of jobs and tens of billions of dollars.

The SAFE Act remedies this situation by allowing the export of generally available encryption products without a license, and custom-designed encryption products if they are approved for use by banks or are commercially available from foreign companies. Removing these export barriers will free U.S. industry to remain the world leader in software, hardware, and Internet development. And by allowing the U.S. computer industry to use and export the highest technology available with the strongest security features available, America will be leading the way into the 21st century information age and beyond.

This bipartisan legislation enjoys the support of members and organizations across the

spectrum of all ideological and political beliefs. Groups as varied as Americans for Computer Privacy, American Civil Liberties Union, National Rifle Association, Law Enforcement Alliance of America, Americans for Tax Reform, Netscape, America Online, Microsoft, Business Software Alliance, Novell, Lotus, Adobe, Electronic Industries Alliance, Software and Information Industry Association, Information Technology Association of America, Citizens for a Sound Economy, Telecommunications Industry Association, Computer Electronics Manufacturers Association, U.S. Telephone Association, SBC Communications, Bell Atlantic, Bell South, U.S. West, Competitive Enterprise Institute, Business Leadership Council, IBM, Small Business Survival Committee, Sybase, RSA Data Security, Semiconductor Industry Association, Telecommunications Industry Association, Center for Democracy and Technology, and U.S. Chamber of Commerce, Direct Marketing Association, American Financial Services Association, Intel, Compaq, Network Associates, National Association of Manufacturers strongly support this legislation, to name just a few.

The SAFE Act enjoys this support not only because it is a common-sense approach to solving a very immediate problem, but also because ordinary Americans' personal privacy and computer security is being assaulted by this Administration. Amazingly enough, the Administration wants to mandate a back door into peoples' computer systems in order to access their private information and confidential communications. In fact, the Administration has said that if private citizens and companies do not "voluntarily" create this back door, it will seek legislation forcing Americans to give the government access to their information by means of a "key escrow" system requiring computer users to put the keys to decode their encrypted communications into a central data bank. This is the technological equivalent of mandating that the federal government be given a key to every home in America.

The SAFE Act, on the other hand, will prevent the Administration from placing roadblocks on the information superhighway by prohibiting the government from mandating a back door into the computer systems of private citizens and businesses. Additionally, the SAFE Act ensures that all Americans have the right to choose any security system to protect their confidential information.

Mr. Speaker, with the millions of communications, transmissions, and transactions that occur on the Internet every day, American citizens and businesses must have the confidence that their private information and communications are safe and secure. That is precisely what the SAFE Act will ensure. I urge each of my colleagues to join and support this bipartisan effort.

The original cosponsors are Representatives LOFGREN, ARMEY, DELAY, WATTS, TOM DAVIS, COX, PRYCE, BLUNT, GEPHARDT, BONIOR, FROST, DELAURO, JOHN LEWIS, GEJDESON, SENSENBRENNER, GEKAS, COBLE, LAMAR SMITH, GALLEGLY, BRYANT, CHABOT,

BARR, HUTCHINSON, PEASE, CANNON, ROGAN, BONO, BACHUS, CONYERS, FRANK, BOUCHER, NADLER, JACKSON-LEE, WATERS, MEEHAN, DELAHUNT, WEXLER, ACKERMAN, ANDREWS, ARCHER, BALLENGER, BARCIA, BILL BARRETT, TOM BARRETT, BARTON, BILBRAY, BLUMENAUER, BOEHNER, KEVIN BRADY, ROBERT BRADY, CORRINE BROWN, GEORGE BROWN, BURR, BURTON, CAMP, CAMPBELL, CAPPS, CHAMBLISS, CHENOWETH, CHRISTIAN-CHRISTENSEN, CLAYTON, CLEMENT, CLYBURN, COLLINS, COOK, COOKSEY, CUBIN, CUMMINGS, CUNNINGHAM, DANNY DAVIS, DEAL, DEFazio, DEUTSCH, DICKEY, DOOLEY, DOOLITTLE, DOYLE, DREIER, DUNCAN, DUNN, EHLERS, EMERSON, ENGLISH, ESHOO, EWING, FARR, FILNER, FORD, FOSSELLA, FRANKS, GILLMOR, GOODE, GOODLING, GORDON, GREEN, GUTKNECHT, RALPH HALL, HASTINGS, HERGER, HILL, HOBSON, HOEKSTRA, HOLDEN, HOOLEY, HORN, HOUGHTON, INSLEE, ISTOOK, JACKSON, JR., JEFFERSON, E.B. JOHNSON, NANCY JOHNSON, KANJORSKI, KASICH, KELLY, KILPATRICK, KIND, KINGSTON, KNOLLENBERG, KOLBE, LAMPSON, LARGENT, LATHAM, LEE, RON LEWIS, LINDER, FRANK LUCAS, LUTHER, KAREN MCCARTHY, McDERMOTT, MCGOVERN, MCINTOSH, MALONEY, MANZULLO, MARKEY, MARTINEZ, MATSUI, MEEK, METCALF, MICA, MILLENDER-MCDONALD, GEORGE MILLER, MOAKLEY, JIM MORAN, MORELLA, MYRICK, NAPOLITANO, NEAL, NETHERCUTT, NORWOOD, NUSSLE, OLVER, PACKARD, PALLONE, PASTOR, COLLIN PETERSON, PICKERING, POMBO, POMEROY, PRICE, QUINN, RADANOVICH, RAHALL, RANGEL, REYNOLDS, RIVERS, ROHRBACHER, ROS-LEHTINEN, RUSH, SALMON, SANCHEZ, SANDERS, SANFORD, SCARBOROUGH, SCHAFFER, SESSIONS, SHAYS, SHERMAN, SHIMKUS, ADAM SMITH, CHRIS SMITH, SOUDER, STABENOW, STARK, SUNUNU, TANNER, TAUSCHER, TAUZIN, TAYLOR, THOMAS, THOMPSON, THUNE, TIAHRT, TIERNEY, UPTON, VENTO, WALSH, WAMP, WATKINS, WELLER, WHITFIELD, WICKER, WOOLSEY, and WU.

## PERSONAL EXPLANATION

**HON. JUANITA MILLENDER-MCDONALD**

OF CALIFORNIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Ms. MILLENDER-MCDONALD. Mr. Speaker, on Tuesday, February 23, 1999, I was unavoidably detained while conducting official business and missed rollcall votes 22 and 23. Had I been present I would have voted "yea."

## INTRODUCTION OF "THE AMERICAN LAND SOVEREIGNTY PROTECTION ACT"

**HON. DON YOUNG**

OF ALASKA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Mr. YOUNG of Alaska. Mr. Speaker, today, on behalf of myself and 126 cosponsors I am

• This "bullet" symbol identifies statements or insertions which are not spoken by a Member of the Senate on the floor.

Matter set in this typeface indicates words inserted or appended, rather than spoken, by a Member of the House on the floor.

introducing the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act. Last Congress, this bill, known as H.R. 901, passed the House by a vote of 236-191. I am confident that this Congress will pass the American Land Sovereignty Protection Act.

H.R. 901 will: (1) prevent the Executive Branch from using World Heritage Site, Biosphere Reserve, and RAMSAR designations to guide domestic land use policies without consulting Congress, (2) restore meaningful Congressional oversight of these programs, (3) protect the rights of owners on non-federal lands adjacent to or intermixed with these land reserves, and (4) protect our domestic land use decision-making process from international interference.

United Nations' land designations, such as UNESCO Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage Sites, currently take place without the approval of Congress and virtually no Congressional oversight. The Constitutional power of Congress "to dispose of and make all needful Rules and Regulations respecting the Territory or other Property belonging to the United States" cannot be bargained away by the President in a Treaty.

International land use designations, such as the Biosphere Reserve program, also enable the Executive Branch to implement international treaties, such as the Convention on Biological Diversity, without ratification by the United States Senate. For example, a prime objective of the biosphere reserve program is to create a national network of biosphere reserves that will implement Article 6 of the Convention on Biological Diversity.

The Biosphere Reserve program is not authorized by a single U.S. law nor is it even governed by an international treaty. That is wrong. Executive branch appointees cannot and should not do things that the law does not authorize.

Congress must act to keep international commitments from interfering with Constitutional rights, such as the right to own property, guaranteed all American citizens. Our system may be messy at times, but it is designed to protect rights that Americans value, rights which are only a dream for citizens of many other countries. Otherwise, the rights of our citizens and the boundary between public land managed by the government and private property can be too easily ignored.

The public and local governments are almost never consulted about creating World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves. Designation efforts are almost always driven by unelected federal bureaucrats. Despite claims to the contrary by proponents of these programs, World Heritage Sites and Biosphere Reserves face strong local opposition.

So that everyone understands, my concern is that the United States Congress—and therefore the people of the United States—have been left out of the domestic process to designate Biosphere Reserves and World Heritage sites. This legislation restores the Constitutional role of Congress in governing lands belonging to the United States thereby making the people of this country relevant in this process.

The American Land Sovereignty Protection Act requires that Congress approve international land designations in the United States on a case by case basis, because according to the United States Constitution, Congress possesses the ultimate decision-making power

over lands belonging to the people of the United States.

#### HONORING NEW PENSACOLA CHIEF OF POLICE, JERRY W. POTTS

#### HON. JOE SCARBOROUGH

OF FLORIDA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Mr. SCARBOROUGH. Mr. Speaker, today I wish to share with my colleagues the outstanding accomplishments of a great Floridian, Mr. Jerry W. Potts, Chief of Police in the City of Pensacola, Florida.

Chief Potts' professional and personal life have been characterized by excellence, leadership and service to others. The resume he has compiled is extraordinary. He embarked on his long and successful career in public service in 1965 when he joined the U.S. Army 82nd Airborne Division.

Chief Potts began his law enforcement career in 1973 when he joined the Pensacola Police Department as a dispatcher. Jerry quickly worked his way up the ranks being promoted to police officer, Sergeant, Assistant Chief of Police, and early this year, Chief of Police.

Jerry Potts' service to others goes beyond law enforcement. Chief Potts has always been involved in our community. He has served on the Judges' Task Force for Children, the Mayor's Task Force on Community Values, and the Board of Governors for Fiesta of Five Flags.

Mr. Speaker, by any measure of merit, Chief Potts is one of America's best and brightest law enforcement professionals, and he will continue to be an asset for Northwest Florida in his new role. And a father of two young boys, I sleep better at night knowing that our streets are safer and that our children are protected because of his life-long efforts.

Chief Jerry Potts has devoted his life to preserving the public safety enjoyed by the people of the City of Pensacola and the entire State of Florida. We are grateful for his continuing public service.

#### TRIBUTE TO ASSEMBLYWOMAN CARMEN E. ARROYO

#### HON. JOSÉ E. SERRANO

OF NEW YORK

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Mr. SERRANO. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to congratulate and to pay tribute to Assemblywoman Carmen E. Arroyo, an outstanding individual who has dedicated her life to public service.

Born in Corozal, Puerto Rico, Carmen moved to New York City in 1964 after graduating from Corozal High School and Sixto Febus Business School, where she received her Secretarial-Bookkeeper degree. She has shown the importance of life-long learning as she has continued to take post-graduate courses. In 1978 she received her Associate of Arts Degree from Eugenio Maria de Hostos Community College and in 1980, at the age of 44, she earned her Bachelor of Arts Degree from the College of New Rochelle. I have known her

personally for many years, and I am very familiar with her background, experience, character, and personality. She is a person of the highest personal and professional integrity.

Mr. Speaker, when Carmen moved to New York, she worked long hours in a factory in order to bring her seven children from Puerto Rico. In 1965, they joined her in New York, but, unable to find day care services, she was forced to receive public assistance for nine months, during which time she organized the welfare mothers of her community and founded the South Bronx Action Group (SBAG) in 1966. The South Bronx Action Group received funding and Carmen served as the Executive Director. She expanded the notion of tenant advocacy to include interrelated employment, health, adult education, and welfare services. Today, the SBAG is still operating.

In 1978, Carmen became Executive Director of the South Bronx Community Corporation, where she was responsible for implementation of policy and overall supervision of program budgeting. As Executive Director, she implemented a successful feeding program where over 400 senior citizens and drug addicts were served hot meals on a daily basis. Under her leadership, the SBCC had the largest Summer Youth Employment Program in New York City, employing over 5,000 each year. Carmen was also instrumental in raising funds from public resources and private foundations. She initiated a grant for funds under Section 202 of the Federal Housing Act and received two grants totaling over 8.4 million dollars to construct 194 housing units for senior citizens. Carmen was also instrumental in the development of private housing for working class families in the South Bronx. As a result of that, she became the first Puerto Rican woman housing developer in New York State.

In 1978, Carmen was elected Female District Leader of what today is the 74th Assembly District, which she served until 1993. She served as Member and President of Community School Board 7 from 1973 to 1993. She served as member of the Lincoln Hospital Advisory Board for 17 years and in 1973 was appointed by former Governor Nelson Rockefeller to the NYS Medicaid Council, on which she served a 4-year term. She was also Member and Chairperson of Planning Board One for 20 years.

Mr. Speaker, in February 1994, Carmen won a special election and became the first Puerto Rican Woman elected to the New York State Assembly.

This is the kind of issue that should be discussed in the classrooms. Assemblywoman Arroyo is a role model for all Hispanics. She has set an example of how success is available for all of those who persevere to achieve their goals. She is an inspiration for many Puerto Ricans and for the people in the Bronx who are trying to break the cycle of poverty.

Carmen is the mother of seven and the grandmother of fourteen. She continues to reside in the South Bronx with her husband Hector Ramirez.

Mr. Speaker, I ask my colleagues to join me in commending Assemblywoman Carmen E. Arroyo for her outstanding achievements and in wishing her continued success.

## TRIBUTE TO LEO CIANFLONE

**HON. FRANK PALLONE, JR.**

OF NEW JERSEY

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Mr. PALLONE. Mr. Speaker, On Saturday, February 27, 1999, Mr. Galileo F. Cianflone of Long Branch, NJ, was honored by the Long Branch Amerigo Vespucci Society at its annual dinner-dance at Palumbo's in Tinton Falls, NJ. My wife Sarah and I were proud to be on hand for this tribute to Leo Cianflone, a committed leader of the community and a good friend to all who know him.

Mr. Cianflone was born in Miglierina, Italy, on April 9, 1925, the son of the late Thomas and Carolina Cianflone. He is one of seven children. He attended school in Miglierina, learning the trade of cabinet maker and the art of music. At the age of 17, he enrolled in the Carabinieri, and was assigned to the Florence headquarters. During the war, he volunteered his services against Germany in the partisan company, Garibaldi. In 1946, Mr. Cianflone returned home to Miglierina as Lieutenant. He met Maria Anastasio and was married on December 2, 1948. During his years in his native hometown in Italy, he showed the same type of commitment to civic affairs that he would later demonstrate in his adopted hometown in America.

In December 1953, Mr. Cianflone came to the United States. In 1959 he opened his business, Leo's Cabinet Shop, on High Street in Long Branch. In 1974, he was employed by the Long Branch Board of Education as a foreman of the Maintenance Department. He retired in 1993. From 1991 to 1995, he served as member representing the City of Long Branch at the Long Branch Sewerage Authority.

Mr. Cianflone and his wife Maria have two children: his son Thomas, who resides in Union Beach, NJ, with his wife Joanni; and his daughter Carol, who lives in Spring Lake, NJ, with her husband Gary Mennie. Leo couldn't be more delighted over the success that his son and daughter have achieved. Leo's pride and joy are his two grandsons, Joseph Cianflone and Anthony Mennie.

Galileo Cianflone has been a member of the Amerigo Vespucci for 41 years. He has served in capacity of every office, including President for seven years. He has always been extremely active in the Society's endeavors. As everyone who has had the privilege of knowing him and working with him will attest, Leo Cianflone is unfailingly hardworking and dedicated, always willing to help in every way possible.

Mr. Speaker, it is a real pleasure for me to pay tribute to an outstanding leader and a fine citizen of my hometown of Long Branch, Mr. Galileo Cianflone.

## IN HONOR OF ILANA LEVY

**HON. CHRISTOPHER SHAYS**

OF CONNECTICUT

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Mr. SHAYS. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to recognize a resident of my district, Ilana Levy of Westport, Connecticut.

I had the pleasure of hearing Ilana speak at a Veteran's Day ceremony at the Westport Town Hall on November 11, 1998. Ilana delivered a speech of tremendous depth and maturity. She was articulate beyond her years and all in attendance were moved by her words.

Mr. Speaker, I am proud to submit a copy of the text of Ilana's speech for the RECORD of the 106th Congress.

## VETERAN'S DAY SPEECH—ILANA LEVY

I have a confession to make. I have studied about World War I and II in history class and I have certainly known about Veterans Day since I was a child. But over the last couple of weeks, I concentrated on the two as I have never before. It probably all started with the movie 'Saving Private Ryan'. I went to see it somewhat under protest because I like happy movies. (the fact that Matt Damon was in it did help). I had heard that the movie was gruesome and I did not expect to like it. Well I did not like it. No I do not think I could use the term like with such a movie. What I can say about this movie was it truly affected me. I think it even diminished me in a certain way. I started looking at my life and asking myself what if. What if we did not win the war? What if we did not have men and women willing to fight for America? What if we were no longer free? What if we become more and more apathetic and take certain rights for granted? And that's where the diminishing part came in. Yes, I started looking at myself and my life and realized how much I have taken for granted.

I am free. Sure I have parents who tell me what to do and give me certain rules to follow. But I am free. When I was little I complained about going to Sunday school but I have that freedom to pray. My relatives were not always that lucky. During World War II Jewish people were killed just because they were Jewish. They were taken to concentration camps just because they were Jewish. I can remember seeing actual footage of the people in the concentration camps when the American soldiers came to set them free. The soldiers were shocked and sickened about what they saw. What if those soldiers had not gone over to Europe to fight Hitler? Who knows what would have happened to the Jews in the world, or to any of us? Hitler's views could have spread and I might not have been standing here talking to you today. How different the world would have been for everyone had our soldiers not believed in fighting for freedom. How grateful I am for the brave men who were willing to sacrifice their lives so that others could live free.

Saving Private Ryan starts out with the allies storming Omaha Beach. It was during this scene that I began to see what our soldiers actually had to experience. Of course I have seen films on WWII in class but this was different. These scenes made me understand the true horrors of war. I saw the dead, the wounded and the survivors there on the beach. This was truly a scary feeling for me. I have always been lucky enough to be removed from all of the realities of war but there I was—right in the middle of battle. How quickly lives were ended. How quickly other lives were changed forever. I cannot even fathom having to be put in such a position. I don't think I would have the courage or strength to be in a combat situation. I cannot imagine what it must have been like to leave one's families to fight in lands that are unfamiliar knowing that you might never return home to them. I feel such a profound respect and appreciation to all who have served our country. There are certain experiences which change people forever. I have to believe that serving in the army and fighting in a war does that. Watching friends

and fellow soldiers die is too awful to imagine. Veterans are true heroes. I live, no we live in the best country in the world. Certainly we have our problems but we are free. I will never take that for granted again. I am young enough to be idealistic and to hope that some day there will be peace in the world. But I am old enough now to understand what Veterans Day really means. I live in America land of the free. And I am free because of all the wonderful, brave heroes who fought to keep us free. I have another confession to make. Today I am celebrating my first real Veteran's Day. But I promise you it will not be the last. I hope it is not too late to say thank you to all for all that you have done for our country. Thank you for serving the United States of America. God bless you, and God Bless America.

INTRODUCTION OF THE  
REGULATORY FAIR WARNING ACT**HON. GEORGE W. GEKAS**

OF PENNSYLVANIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Mr. GEKAS. Mr. Speaker, today I am introducing the Regulatory Fair Warning Act along with thirteen cosponsors. This legislation codifies principles of due process, fair warning, and common sense that were always intended to be required by the Administrative Procedure Act (APA). The bill would require that an agency give the regulated community adequate notice of its interpretation of an ambiguous rule. Agencies and courts would be barred from imposing penalties based on rules or policies that are not clearly known to the regulated community. They would consequently be encouraged to make known what is required or prohibited by their rules.

Specifically, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would prohibit a civil or criminal sanction from being imposed by an agency or court if:

- a rule or regulation is not available to the public or known to the regulated community;
- a rule or regulation does not give fair warning of what is prohibited or requested; or
- officials have misled the public about what a rule prohibits or requires.

In our large and complex regulatory system, these simple principles can be forgotten.

I am pleased to introduce this simple, yet necessary measure. Without its fundamental protections, individuals and businesses must live in an atmosphere of uncertainty as to whether they are compliance with an agency's most recent interpretation or reinterpretation of its regulations. If and when the day arrives that an agency chooses to enforce a new interpretation against a regulated party, that party has two alternatives: (1) roll the dice on expensive, protracted administrative processes and litigation, or (2) pay the penalty, regardless of culpability.

Nothing in this measure is intended to weaken the enforcement powers of federal agencies. In fact, by requiring rules to be clear, the Regulatory Fair Warning Act would promote compliance and make violators easier to catch, because the lines dividing right and wrong would be more clear. This moderate measure would provide a minimum of security and predictability to regulated individuals and businesses. It would surely improve the relationship between federal agencies and the American public.

I originally introduced fair warning legislation in the 104th Congress as H.R. 3307. That bill had strong, bipartisan support and it was favorably reported by the Judiciary Committee. I reintroduced the predecessor of this bill in the 105th Congress as H.R. 4049. Many of the same Members who cosponsored that bill are cosponsors of this one, and I thank them for their support and their work on ensuring fairness in the regulatory process.

There is wide consensus that the government and all its agencies should provide citizens with fair warning of what the law and regulations require. Likewise, citizens should be able to rely on information received from the government and its agencies. Though these principles are embodied in the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution, legislation to codify and enforce them in the regulatory context would help ensure that members of the public—in addition to having due process rights—are actually treated fairly.

TRIBUTE TO VERNICE D.  
FERGUSON

**HON. ELEANOR HOLMES NORTON**

OF THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Ms. NORTON. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to ask my colleagues to join me in paying tribute to a model of excellence, Ms. Vernice D. Ferguson. Vernice Ferguson was a Senior Fellow in the School of Nursing at the University of Pennsylvania holding the Fagin Family Chair in Cultural Diversity. She is immediate Past President of the International Society of Nurses in Cancer Care.

For more than twenty years she served as a top nurse executive at two VA Medical Centers affiliated with academic health science centers in Madison, Wisconsin and Chicago, Illinois. For twelve years, she was the nurse leader for the Department of Veterans Affairs, the largest organized nursing service in the world with more than 60,000 nursing personnel. Prior to the VA assignment, she served as the Chief, Nursing Department of the Clinical Center, the National Institutes of Health.

Ms. Ferguson is a Fellow of the Royal College of Nursing of the United Kingdom, the second American nurse so honored, and is a Fellow of the American Academy of Nursing and Past President. She is Past President of Sigma Theta Tau, nursing's international honor society, and served as Chair of the Friends of the Virginia Henderson Library Advisory Committee.

Her awards and honors are numerous, including seven honorary doctorates. She was the recipient of two fellowships, one in physics at the University of Maryland and the other in alcohol studies at Yale University. She was a scholar-in-residence at the Catholic University of America. Ms. Ferguson was also the Potter-Brinton Distinguished Professor for 1994 at the School of Nursing at the University of Missouri at Columbia. In 1995, Ms. Ferguson spent nine weeks in South Africa where she served as Visiting Associate Professor in the Department of Nursing Science at the University of the North West.

While in South Africa, in her capacity as President of the International Society of

Nurses in Cancer Care, she toured the country extensively, meeting with health care providers in university nursing programs, voluntary associations, hospitals, and homes in townships and squatters camps. She conducted workshops and offered presentations in a variety of settings throughout South Africa.

Ms. Ferguson serves on the Board of Directors of the Bon Secours Health Care System, The Washington Home, the Board of Visitors, Indiana University School of Nursing, and the National Institutes of Health Alumni Association.

Mr. Speaker, I ask that each Member join me in this tribute to Vernice D. Ferguson.

TRIBUTE TO MARY JEANNE  
"DOLLY" HALLSTROM

**HON. JANICE D. SCHAKOWSKY**

OF ILLINOIS  
IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES  
*Monday, March 1, 1999*

Ms. SCHAKOWSKY. Mr. Speaker, I rise today to pay tribute to Mary Jeanne "Dolly" Hallstrom, a woman of undaunting spirit and a pillar of courage.

Dolly Hallstrom began her journey of public service following World War II, and became actively engaged on behalf of children with disabilities. She founded the National Association for Children with Learning Disabilities in 1963, and was appointed chair in 1965 of the Illinois Advisory Council on the Education of Handicapped Children. She was elected a state representative and served two terms. Since 1991, she has been serving on the Illinois Human Rights Commission.

Dolly Hallstrom remains the consummate public servant and a powerful voice, whose extraordinary and unselfish contributions on behalf of children, the disabled, and women is remarkable. Her life's work to improve the quality of life and to protect the rights of the most vulnerable among us is immeasurable.

I am honored to call Dolly Hallstrom a friend and a mentor.

DO SOMETHING, DON'T JUST BE  
SOMEBODY

(By Grace Kaminkowitz)

No one has nominated a politician for sainthood lately. But some politicians are saintly, despite the recent behavior of Washington types to the contrary. We were exploring the notion that women enter politics to do something while men run for office to be someone. During the course of an interview with Mary Jeanne "Dolly" Hallstrom of Evanston, it became clear how unique she is.

The facts: Dolly started going to nursing school at St. Francis Hospital but love and World War II interfered. She went east supposedly to visit her grandparents but really because her sailor boyfriend was stationed at the Brooklyn Navy Yard. They were married, and after some years they returned to Evanston. Dolly recalls that at the time her nursing school classmates were graduating, she was giving birth to her son, the first of her two children.

In Evanston, she had worked at St. Francis' special needs nursery and was hooked on helping children such as the infants with Down Syndrome.

In the early years of her marriage, she did the usual things such as the junior women's club and being a Girl Scout leader. As time went on, she revived her earlier interest in handicapped children and began working on

their behalf. As she tells it, the time was right to pay attention to their problems. "God had an angel on my shoulder and directed me."

By 1963 she had founded the National Association for Children with Learning Disabilities. Her work was being recognized, and she and other volunteers had begun hearing from people all over the country. By 1965 she was appointed chair of the state's Advisory Council on the Education of Handicapped Children. She was a volunteer lobbyist for handicapped youngsters, so it occurred to her she might make a difference in their lives as a member of the state legislature. She ran as a Republican in 1970, but lost.

In that race, she'd been rebuffed in her quest for precinct lists by the head of the local Republican Party because, he said there already was one Evanston Republican woman in the legislature and that was enough. Dolly remedied that by becoming a precinct committeeman, thus assuring herself access to the lists she needed if she ever ran again.

In 1978, then State Rep. John Porter decided to run for Congress and asked Dolly to run for his soon-to-be-vacant seat. She hesitated because Gordon, her husband of 33 years, was dying of cancer. He urged her to do it, so after he died, she fulfilled her husband's deathbed wish, ran and won.

She served just two terms but made her mark, working with the late Eugenia Chapman, an Arlington Heights Democrat, on the bill that created the current guardianship and advocacy laws for the state. She also proved to be a staunch feminist, backing bills supporting women's equality.

The 1982 census resulted in new districts, and Dolly landed with another Republican. She could have run against him in a primary or against a Democratic in a general election. She liked both potential opponents but ran against the Democrat and lost.

She worked as a protection and advocacy lobbyist for years. Then in 1991 Governor Edgar named her to the Human Rights Commission, which she graces with her wisdom to this day.

None of this would be remarkable if you didn't know that Dolly had a disabling stroke and is paralyzed on her left. She now gets around on a motor scooter. Her disability hasn't kept her from flying to Springfield in small planes.

To arrive on time for a 10 am meeting downtown, she must awaken at 4 or 5 am to get dressed. As if that were not difficulty enough, she also has lost much of her vision and "reads" with a computerized device that speaks the words on a page to her. Despite these limitations, she's always perfectly groomed.

The Biblical Job has nothing on this woman who also has been hospitalized for weeks with shingles and countless other ailments. But when someone commented that no one person should be burdened with so many illnesses, she answers, "God gives them to me because He know I can handle it."

That's what is most remarkable—her undaunted spirit and her resolute refusal to quit even when the odds are all against her. She retains a disposition so bright it's virtually unreal. She's warm and passionate, funny and unfailingly kind. And that's why no one doesn't love Dolly Hallstrom. People, from the most conservative to the most liberal, are all her friends, and all adore her.

There are people who will get their just rewards in heaven. That's assured for Dolly Hallstrom but she deserves all the rewards she can get right now for her continuing contributions to society and for proving how saintly some of our public servants are.

## SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Tuesday, March 2, 1999 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

## MEETINGS SCHEDULED

## MARCH 3

9 a.m.  
Environment and Public Works  
Fisheries, Wildlife, and Drinking Water  
Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the Environmental Protection Agency's implementation of the 1996 amendments to the Safe Drinking Water Act.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.  
Indian Affairs  
Energy and Natural Resources

To hold joint hearings on American Indian trust management practices in the Department of the Interior.

SD-106

Appropriations  
Labor, Health and Human Services, and  
Education Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Education.

SD-138

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Aging Subcommittee  
To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of the Older Americans Act.

SD-430

10 a.m.  
Armed Services  
Personnel Subcommittee  
To continue hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Defense, focusing on recommendations pertaining to military retirement, pay and compensation, and the Future Years Defense Program.

SR-222

Governmental Affairs  
To resume hearings on the future of the Independent Counsel Act.

SH-216

Budget  
To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget for fiscal year 2000.

SD-608

Finance  
To hold hearings to examine education savings incentives, education financing and school construction financing proposals.

SD-215

Appropriations  
Legislative Branch Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Capitol Police Board, and the Architect of the Capitol.

SD-116

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
Business meeting to markup S.96, to regulate commerce between and among the several States by providing for the orderly resolution of disputes arising out of computer-based problems related to processing data that includes a 2-digit expression of that year's date; and S.303, to amend the Communications Act of 1934 to enhance the ability of direct broadcast satellite and other multichannel video providers to compete effectively with cable television systems.

SR-253

Appropriations  
Defense Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Defense.

SD-192

1:30 p.m.

Armed Services  
Airland Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed legislation authorizing funds for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Defense, focusing on Army modernization, and the future years defense program.

SR-222

2 p.m.

Foreign Relations  
International Economic Policy, Export and  
Trade Promotion Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the commercial viability of a Caspian Sea export energy pipeline.

SD-419

Energy and Natural Resources  
Water and Power Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for the Bureau of Reclamation, Department of the Interior, and the Power Marketing Administrations, Department of Energy.

SD-366

Armed Services  
SeaPower Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the 21st century seapower vision overview and maritime implications of 21st century threats.

SR-232A

## MARCH 4

9 a.m.

Environment and Public Works  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Gary S. Guzy, of the District of Columbia, to be an Assistant Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency.

SD-406

9:30 a.m.

Veterans' Affairs  
To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Veterans of World War I of the USA, Non-Commissioned Officers Association, Paralyzed Veterans of America, Jewish War Veterans, and the Blinded Veterans Association.

345, Cannon Building

Commerce, Science, and Transportation  
To hold hearings on internet filtering.

SR-253

Appropriations  
VA, HUD, and Independent Agencies Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Federal Emergency Management Agency.

SD-192

Joint Economic Committee  
To hold hearings on issues relating to economic growth through tax cuts.

SD-562

Appropriations  
Treasury and General Government Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Office of National Drug Control Policy.

SD-138

Energy and Natural Resources  
Business meeting to consider pending calendar business.

SD-366

Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions  
Employment, Safety and Training Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on S.385, to amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 to further improve the safety and health of working environments.

SD-430

10 a.m.

Governmental Affairs  
To hold hearings on proposed budget reform measures.

SD-342

Energy and Natural Resources  
To hold hearings on the nomination of Robert Wayne Gee, of Texas, to be an Assistant Secretary of Energy (Fossil Energy).

SD-366

Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs  
Business meeting to mark up proposed legislation to enhance competition in the financial services industry by providing a prudential framework for the affiliation of banks, securities firms, and other financial service providers.

SD-538

Appropriations  
Transportation Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2000 for the Department of Transportation.

SD-124

Judiciary  
Business meeting to markup S.249, to provide funding for the National Center for Missing and Exploited Children, to reauthorize the Runaway and Homeless Youth Act; and S.461, to assure that innocent users and businesses gain access to solutions to the year 2000 problem-related failures through fostering an incentive to settle year 2000 lawsuits that may disrupt significant sectors of the American economy.

SD-226

2 p.m.

Foreign Relations  
International Operations Subcommittee  
To hold hearings on the proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for foreign assistance programs.

SD-419

3 p.m.

Intelligence  
Closed business meeting to consider pending intelligence matters.

SH-219

## MARCH 5

9:30 a.m.

YEAR 2000 TECHNOLOGY PROBLEM  
To hold hearings on international Y2K computer problem issues.

SD-192

## Joint Economic Committee

To hold joint hearings on the employment-unemployment situation for February.

SD-562

MARCH 8

9:30 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

## Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.335, to amend chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to games of chance, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter.

SD-342

MARCH 9

9:30 a.m.

## Governmental Affairs

## Investigations Subcommittee

To hold hearings on S.335, to amend chapter 30 of title 39, United States Code, to provide for the nonmailability of certain deceptive matter relating to games of chance, administrative procedures, orders, and civil penalties relating to such matter.

SD-342

MARCH 10

9:30 a.m.

## Armed Services

## Readiness and Management Support Subcommittee

To hold hearings on the condition of the services' infrastructure and real prop-

erty maintenance programs for fiscal year 2000.

SR-222

## Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the Bureau of Indian Affairs Capacity and Mission.

SR-485

MARCH 11

2 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To hold oversight hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-628

MARCH 16

2 p.m.

## Energy and Natural Resources

## Forests and Public Land Management Subcommittee

To resume oversight hearings on the President's proposed budget request for fiscal year 2000 for the Forest Service, Department of Agriculture.

SD-366

MARCH 17

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold hearings on S.399, to amend the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act.

Room to be announced

10 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the Disabled American Veterans.

345, Cannon Building

MARCH 24

9:30 a.m.

## Indian Affairs

To hold oversight hearings on the implementation of welfare reform.

Room to be announced

10 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Ex-Prisoners of War, AMVETS, Vietnam Veterans of America, and the Retired Officers Association.

345, Cannon Building

SEPTEMBER 28

9:30 a.m.

## Veterans' Affairs

To hold joint hearings with the House Committee on Veterans' Affairs to review the legislative recommendations of the American Legion.

345, Cannon Building